

Hambledon Rural District

ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1 9 5 2

Together with the Annual Report
of the Sanitary Inspector



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Hambledon Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector under the Petroleum Acts:

E. B. HEAD, M.R.San.I.

District Sanitary Inspectors:

J. E. HAY, M.R.San.I., A.R.I.P.H.H.

F. W. CULVER, A.R.San.I.

Health Department: Clerical Staff:

Chief Clerk *C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON.

Sanitary Inspectors' Department:

G. MINETT.

R. A. BUCK.

*Also acts in similar capacity for the Guildford Rural District and Haslemere Urban District.

Hambleton Rural District Council

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MILLMEAD HOUSE,
GUILDFORD.

July, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Hambleton Rural
District Council.*

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1952.

There is a further increase in the population this year of 720. It would seem that again this is due to immigration, as the excess of births over deaths accounts for only 57. The Birth Rate continues to drop, being, after correction by the Registrar General's Comparability Factor, 13.13 per 1,000 as against 14.40 for 1951, and it is interesting to note how low it is compared to the 15.3 per 1,000 for the country as a whole. The Death Rate, too—8.89 per 1,000 after correction by the Comparability Factor—is extraordinarily low compared with the figure of 11.3 for the whole of England and Wales, although the latter is itself 1.2 per 1,000 lower than for 1951.

Heart and circulatory diseases still form by far the most important causes of death. Although there has been a drop of 12 per cent. in the deaths from Cancer since 1951, this disease still accounts for nearly one-fifth of the total deaths.

It is gratifying to note that the number of deaths from tuberculosis is the lowest on record, there being only one for the whole year, and that, strangely enough, in an infant under one year of age. The number of cases of this disease notified was only half that for the previous year, being 17 as compared with 34.

Good progress has been made with housing, the number of new houses constructed being 38 more than in the previous year, while the number in course of construction at the end of the year was 147 as against 116 at the end of 1951. The pressure of applications, however, continues almost undiminished in spite

of regular reviews of the applicants on the waiting list. Sewerage and drainage problems still continue in the Tilford and Elstead area and, of course, no remedy is possible until the joint scheme for those parishes and the adjoining area of Hindhead comes into being.

I thank the Council for their continued friendly support and co-operation, and all members of the staff for their ever-willing help.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINE,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS

SUMMARY

	1952	1951
Area in Acres	67,801	67,801
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General) ...	32,550	31,830
Number of Inhabited Houses (December) according to Rate Books (including shop dwellings)	9,282	9,058
Rateable Value as at April 1st, following year	£294,631	£287,946
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (estimated)	£1,160	£1,199
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)	415	445
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	12.75	13.98
Birth-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	13.13	14.40
Number of Still Births	7	15
Number of Deaths	358	385
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	10.10	12.09
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	8.89	10.64
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	57	60
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	8	7
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	19.28	15.73
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	None	None
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	0.09	0.41
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	0.25	0.50
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	0.43	0.28
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	0.00	0.03
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox; Whooping-cough, Measles; Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea; Diphtheria; Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	0.03	0.03
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	0.03	0.22
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	2.03	2.32
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	3.90	4.24
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	0.06	0.03

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births:			
Legitimate	211	184	395
Illegitimate	11	9	20
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)			12.75
1951			13.98
For the five years, 1947 to 1951 ...			15.10
Still Births:			
Legitimate	4	2	6
Illegitimate	1	Nil	1
Rate per 1,000 total births			16.87
1951			33.71
Deaths (net)	186	172	358
1951	187	198	385
Death-Rate			10.10
Death-Rate, 1951			12.09
For the five years, 1947 to 1951 ...			11.22
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion			Nil
1951			Nil
Rate per 1,000 Total (live and still) Births			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	6	2	8
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age ...	4	2	6
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:			
All infants per 1,000 live births ...			19.28
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			17.72
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			50.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1951 and 1952.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population.				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births		Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion per 1,000 total births	
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951	1952	1951
Hambledon R.D.—Crude	12.75	13.98	10.10	12.09	19.28	15.73	0.00	0.00
Comp	13.13	14.40	8.89	10.64	—	—	—	—
England and Wales	15.3	15.5	11.3	12.5	27.6	29.6	—	—

The Table on page 11 shows the birth-rate, death-rates, and analysis of mortality for certain diseases during 1952 in respect of England and Wales, London, and the Hambledon Rural District.

TABLE II.—CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

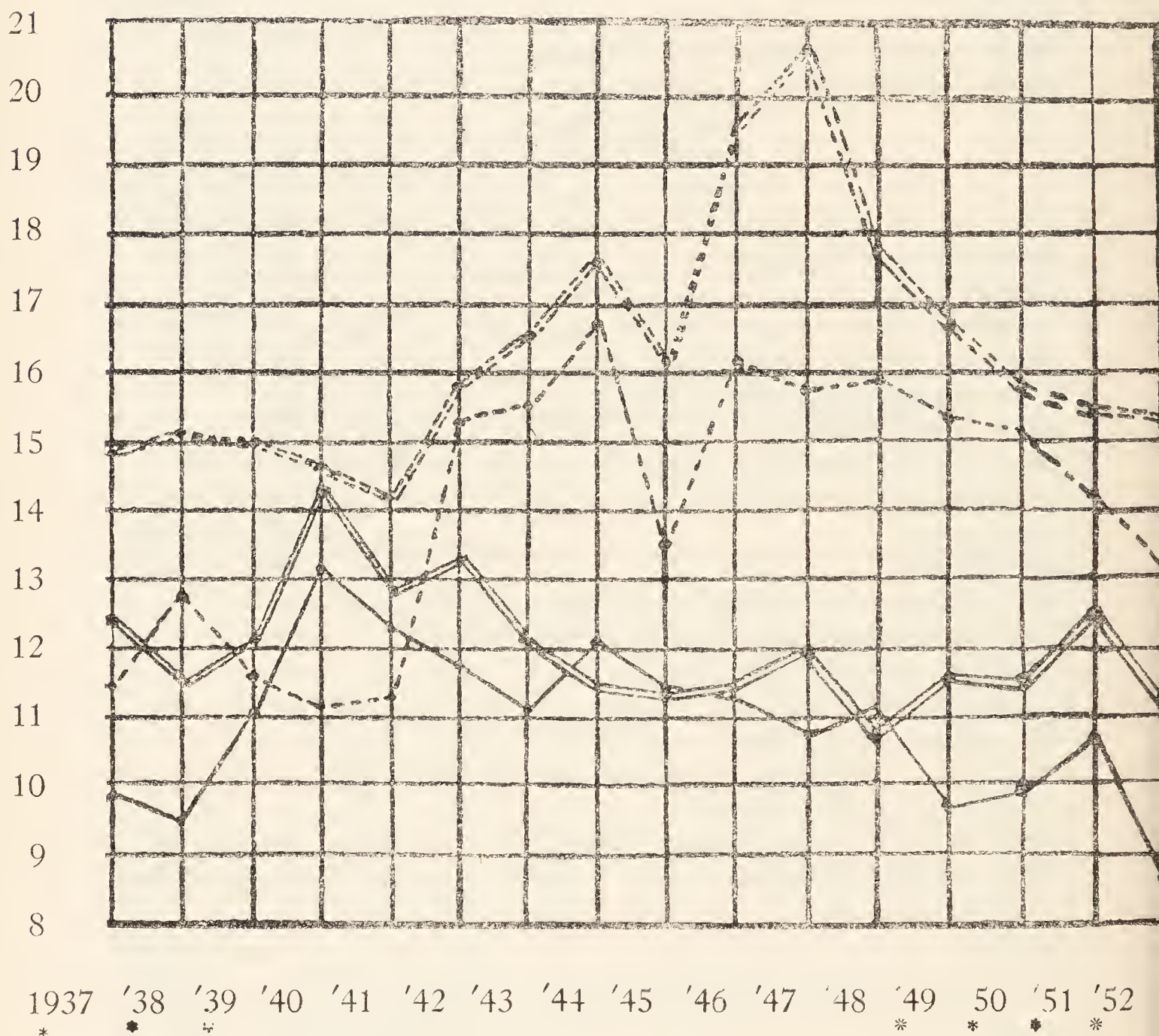
Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—	1
Tuberculosis, other	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3	6
" " lung, bronchus	7	2	9
" " breast	—	11	11
" " uterus	—	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	28	10	38
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	—	1	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	24	37	61
Coronary disease, angina	28	26	54
Hypertension with heart disease ...	6	6	12
Other heart disease	23	38	61
Other circulatory disease	12	7	19
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	4	4	8
Bronchitis	12	2	14
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	4	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	3	1	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	13	11	24
Motor vehicle accidents	4	—	4
All other accidents	4	3	7
Suicide	3	1	4
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS	186	172	358

England and
Wales.

Births

Deaths

*=Hambleton Rural District Death Rate (and Birth Rate from 1951), after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.



BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1952.

	RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION		ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION								RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL (LIVE AND STILL) BIRTHS		RATE PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Smallpox	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	Pneumonia	Still Births	Deaths from Diarrhoea & Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One year
England and Wales	15.3	0.35	11.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.24	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.47	22.6	1.1	27.6
160 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	16.9	0.43	12.1	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.04	—	0.01	0.52	24.6	1.3	31.2
160 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1951 Census)	15.5	0.36	11.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	—	0.00	0.43	23.0	0.5	25.8
London	17.6	0.34	12.6	—	0.00	0.00	0.31	0.05	—	0.01	0.58	19.2	0.7	23.8
Hambleton R.D.	13.1*	0.21	8.9*	—	—	—	0.03	0.09	—	—	0.25	16.6	—	19.3

*After correction by Registrar-General's Comparability Factor.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations—Routine examinations are made by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital.

The following are details of examinations carried out during the year :

	1952	1951
Diphtheria 	12	14
Scarlet Fever 	112	131
Miscellaneous 	4	9
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	128	154
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Public Health Laboratory Service.—This Service is not made use of for routine work, but only for special investigations, particularly in institutions. It is also consulted, as necessary, for advice, and the assistance given is greatly appreciated. It was made use of on two occasions only during 1952, in both cases outbreaks of infectious disease in County Council Nurseries.

Milk Analysis.—213 samples of milk were examined during the year by the Pathological Department of the Royal Surrey County Hospital. A summary of the results is given on page 26.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1., undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of samples of water. The number examined during 1952 was 50.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Particulars are given below of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Where Stationed.	Telephone Number
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee.	1	Green Lane Hospital, Farnham.	Farnham 6015.

(ii) Ambulances available for cases of Non-Infectious character:

Responsible Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
St. John Ambulance Brigade:			
Cranleigh.	1	High Street, Cranleigh.	Cranleigh 583.
Guildford.	6 and 2 sitting-case cars	Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Guildford-66334
British Red Cross Society:			
Godalming.	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalming 1375.
Surrey County Council.	2	Sicklemill.	Haslemere 1212.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 12 Midwives residing in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are distributed in the following parishes:

Alfold	...	...	...	—	Ewhurst	...	...	...	1
Bramley	...	...	...	1	Frensham	...	...	...	1
Busbridge	...	...	...	—	Hambleton	...	...	...	—
Chiddingfold	...	...	...	1	Hascombe	...	...	...	—
Churt	...	...	...	1	Milford	...	...	...	1
Cranleigh	...	...	...	2	Peperharow	...	...	...	1
Dockenfield	...	...	...	—	Thursley	...	...	...	1
Dunsfold	...	...	...	—	Tilford	...	...	...	—
Elstead	...	...	...	1	Witley	...	...	...	1
					Wonersh	...	...	...	—

In addition, 4 midwives resident outside the area serve parishes within our District.

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association on behalf of the County Council.

Health Visitors.—There are 7 County Health Visitors in the District who visit homes under the School Medical and Maternity and Child Welfare Services. Their areas are as follows:

(a) Churt, Thursley, Elstead, (b) Dockenfield, Frensham, Tilford, (c) Dunsfold, Hambleton, Hascombe, Milford, Witley, Wormley, Hydestile, Brook, (d) Alfold, Cranleigh, Ellen's Green, Ewhurst, (e) Bramley, Busbridge, Grafham, Wonersh, Blackheath, Shamley Green, (f) Munstead, Peperharow, Tuesley, (g) Chiddingfold.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The scheme is operated by the County Council.

Tillingbourne Valley Mobile Physiotherapy Service.—This voluntary service continues to serve the villages of Bramley, Blackheath, Womersh and Shamley Green, as well as part of the Guildford Rural District adjoining. A most useful service, it is kept fully employed, and is greatly appreciated in the area. During 1952, 2,336 treatments were given, 7,274 miles being covered.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.—Centres within the District are as set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Alfold	Chapel School Room	1st and 3rd Thurs.
Bramley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays
Chiddingfold ...	Village Institute	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Churt	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
Cranleigh	Tring, High Street	Every Monday
Dunsfold	Winn Hall	2nd and 4th Mondays
Elstead	Congregational School Room .	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Ewhurst	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays
Milford	Parish Hall	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shamley Green .	Arbuthnot Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Tilford	The Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Witley	British Legion Club	2nd and 4th Thursdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:

- Farnham (“Brightwells”) ... Wednesdays at 2 p.m.
- Godalming 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 9.30 a.m.
- St. Luke’s Hospital,
- Guildford Monday 1.30 p.m. Thursday 1.30 p.m. Mondays and Fridays—Booking Clinic 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment.—In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.15 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.

CHEST CLINICS.

Dispensary	Address	Day and Time for Attendance
Farnham	"Brightwells," East Street, Farnham	Tuesdays at 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Guildford	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford	Mondays, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Wednesdays, 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m. Fridays, 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Milford	Milford Sanatorium	Fridays (1st and 3rd), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly, as follows:

Mondays (Females)	... ..	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females)	... ..	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males)	... ..	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males)	... ..	5-7 p.m.
Saturdays (Males)	... ..	9.30-11 a.m.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where it is otherwise stated.

Birth Control.—The Birth Control Clinic at Queen's District Nursing Association, Stoughton Road, Guildford, is held every 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wednesday in the month at 2-4 p.m.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the District are as follows:

General:

St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, 404 beds, of which 57 are maternity.

Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, 180 beds.

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, 229 beds, including 23 private beds.

Cranleigh Village Hospital, Cranleigh, 12 beds and 2 cots.

Haslemere and District Hospital, Haslemere, 68 beds, 14 maternity beds.

Infectious Disease:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 66 beds.

Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 50 beds.

Hospital Bed Service.—This service is made use of when necessary, but it is still far from easy to obtain hospital admission for all cases especially elderly and aged patients.

Mortuaries.

The following mortuaries serve the District:

Farnham ... (serving the parishes of Dockenfield, Elstead, Churt, Thursley, Witley, Frensham and Tilford) to which 4 bodies were removed during the year.

Cranleigh ... (serving the parishes of Ewhurst, Alfold and Cranleigh and other nearby parishes) to which 6 bodies were removed during the year.

Godalming ... 16 bodies were removed to the mortuary during 1952.

The mortuary at Cranleigh, formerly managed by the Parish Council, was acquired by the District Council early in the year. The mortuary is essentially nothing more than a post-mortem room, but it no longer meets the requirements of the present day. Plans for modernisation and improvement are being prepared, and the whole question of the mortuary's future is under consideration.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the local authority is responsible for securing the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died, or has been found dead, in their area, where no suitable arrangements are made by any other person. During 1952, 1 case was so dealt with in this District.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, SECTION 47, AND CARE OF THE AGED.

It was not necessary to take any statutory action under this section of the Act. The Health Department Visiting Nurse pays periodical visits to old people under our purview.

Towards the end of the year it was possible to make an arrangement with the Women's Voluntary Services for Village Representatives of that organisation to visit people confined to their homes through age or infirmity, and who were in need of a little help and contact with the outside world. It has not yet been necessary to utilise the service, but it is satisfactory to know that it is available if needed.

FIRST-AID SERVICE AT FRENESHAM POND.

Frensham Pond First Aid Service was provided by the British Red Cross Society again this year and once again principally by the same energetic workers to whom our gratitude is due. The service was provided at week-ends, and on Bank Holidays.

During the season, 141 cases were dealt with. Cut feet from broken glass again tops the list with 48, whilst other cuts and abrasions numbered 26.

There were 14 cases of skin irritation occurring late in the season reporting for treatment, although many more cases did occur. This is an unexplained trouble which develops in the late summer and early autumn, and there are quite severe effects to the whole of the body. The cause has not yet been ascertained. It is a further reason for prohibiting, so far as possible, bathing in the pond.

The balance of the cases were the usual insect bites, sunburn, and so on, including the care of 8 lost children.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

Routine, regular sampling of all water supplies has been carried out during the year.

The anticipated formation of the Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board took place in October. This Board embraces the supplies of the Boroughs of Guildford and Godalming, the Shere and Hurtwood supplies, the Cranleigh and Chiddingfold Water Company and the Hambledon Rural District Council's supply at St. Martha. Arrangements for the exchange of information, results of analyses of samples, etc., have been made with the Board's Engineer. There are still certain small areas where there are difficulties, or no main water at all, and it is hoped that an energetic policy of improvement will be pursued by the Board.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

A note on the cesspool emptying service is given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector (appended).

The various small disposal plants throughout the district, serving groups of about 20 houses each, have been inspected from time to time during the year, and have functioned satisfactorily.

Cranleigh Disposal Works.—The difficulties which have been experienced consequent upon the addition of sewage from Ewhurst have lessened as the extensions to the works have become adjusted, and the effluent has proved generally satisfactory. It is expected that very soon the works will have completely settled down to the new demands.

Hindhead, Tilford and Elstead Scheme. Unfortunately no progress has been made with this scheme. A further site was suggested for the disposal works, but official approval could not be obtained. Efforts to find a suitable site have continued, and it is hoped that the latest suggested will overcome all objections. The special difficulties of this scheme are fully appreciated, but the urgency of the need makes it imperative that it should be implemented as soon as possible.

MOSQUITOES: Bramley and Shalford Area.

Complaints of mosquitoes were again numerous during the summer months, although the weather was generally unfavourable to mosquito breeding. It is regrettable that the energetic anti-mosquito measures, carried out at the Godalming Corporation's sewage farm during 1951, were not pursued this year. It is known that the Godalming authorities are awaiting permission to proceed with substantial improvements to the works as a whole, but, as proved last year, a great deal can be done to lessen the nuisance by large-scale measures for mosquito control.

There were some complaints of mosquitoes in the Linnersh Wood area of Bramley, but although search was made it was not possible to find any breeding ground which could be held responsible.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No case of pollution was brought to our notice during 1952.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Parish	Main Water Internal	Main Water External	Wells and Springs	Private Supplies	Rain Water and Water Carts	Number of Houses
Alfold ...	232	1	6	—	—	239
Bramley ...	770	10	25	8	—	813
Busbridge ...	196	1	4	30	—	231
Chiddingfold	606	—	11	24	—	641
Cranleigh ...	1,670	1	14	27	—	1,712
Dockenfield	105	—	1	—	—	106
Dunsfold ...	278	2	19	3	—	302
Elstead ...	535	1	15	3	—	554
Ewhurst ...	553	16	22	5	—	596
Frensham ...	807	3	15	5	—	830
Hambleton	202	2	9	8	—	221
Hascombe ...	88	1	7	3	—	99
Milford ...	865	2	36	—	—	903
Peperharow	45	—	4	—	—	49
Thursley ...	170	1	8	19	—	198
Tilford ...	203	6	4	—	—	213
Witley ...	641	12	27	37	—	717
Wonersh ...	823	—	27	8	—	858
	8,789	59	254	180	—	9,282

HOUSING

The demand for housing continues pressing and urgent. Unfortunately the shortage during the post-war years, and the dependence on the local authority, has led to a large proportion of the community losing the initiative and enterprise to provide for themselves: there has been complete dependence on the local authority, and that spirit has translated itself to the feeling that there is a right to **expect** the local authority to provide.

The number of new houses built or in the course of construction at the end of the year, however, show a substantial improvement over those of the previous year: 170 new houses as compared with 132 for 1951, and 147 in the course of construction at the end of 1952 as against 116 at the same time last year.

The following figures, supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, show the total number of houses built by the Council, parish by parish, during 1952, together with the totals for the post-war period up to 31st December, 1952:—

	1952	Total for period 1948 to 1952
Alfold	Nil	10
Bramley	Nil	60
Busbridge	Nil	Nil
Chiddingfold	8	44
Cranleigh	26	191
Dockenfield	Nil	2
Dunsfold	6	16
Elstead	Nil	58
Ewhurst	16	40
Frensham	Nil	36
Hambleton	Nil	12
Hascombe	Nil	4
Peperharow	Nil	Nil
Thursley	Nil	10
Tilford	Nil	16
Milford and Witley	60	214
Wonersh	Nil	28
	<hr/> 116 <hr/>	<hr/> 741 <hr/>

The number of applicants on the Council's waiting list at 31st December was 807, compared with 829 at the end of 1951.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of caravans in the district again shows an increase. There is now no question that this type of dwelling as a substitute for a house must be regarded as a permanent feature, and no longer

merely a temporary problem associated with the housing shortage. Measures of control to ensure reasonable standards have been agreed by the County Planning authority, and these standards should be insisted upon wherever possible. They require the provision of proper and sufficient sanitary accommodation, washing and laundry facilities and the satisfactory disposal of waste water. Probably the sur-est and quickest method of dealing with the problem is for the Dis-trict Council to provide or control camping sites and provide such amenities, so setting a standard which caravan owners will, in due course, demand from private site owners also.

HUTS AT DUNSFOLD AERODROME.

TWEEDSMUIR CAMP.

This camp for Polish families continues to be administered by the Council. Care of children in a kindergarten and crêche whilst parents are at work, is managed by a Camp Committee, the Visiting Nurse calling weekly to supervise health standards.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

Number of new houses erected during the year :

(1) By the Local Authority	116
(2) By other bodies or persons	54

Houses in course of erection at the end of the year :

(a) By Local Authority	104
(b) By other bodies or persons	43

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the Year.

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	62
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	184
(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Consolidated) Regulations, 1925 and 1932	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	3
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	59

HUTS AT DUNSFOLD AERODROME.

Futher groups of huts were taken over by the Council during the year. Together with those previously under our control they act as emergency accommodation for families in urgent need, pending consideration for transfer to permanent accommodation. It has been recognised that it would never be possible to raise the conditions there to a reasonably healthy standard, and the policy now is to close and demolish the worst huts as they become vacant.

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	56
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal Notices :	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices.	
(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Order	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses demolished by owner	—
(4) Notices served under Section 11 (1) Housing Act, 1936, dwelling-house closed on undertaking of owner	—

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	—
--	---

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—
(3) Undertakings under Section 11 of the Housing Act, 1936, cancelled by local authority on the houses being reconditioned and rendered in all respects fit for habitation	2

UNFIT HOUSES—RURAL HOUSING SURVEY, 1947.

The number of houses classified in 1947 as Category 5, i.e., "Unfit for habitation and beyond repair at reasonable expense," was 393.

Eighty-five houses were reconditioned during the years 1948-1951 and I have to report that a further twenty-four houses became vacant and were dealt with under the Housing Acts during the year ended 31st December, 1952. Reconditioning works, which will render these houses in all respects fit for habitation, have been completed or approved, and in seven cases this was effected by adapting two cottages for use as one dwelling-house. Five families occupying unfit houses were re-housed by the District Council during the year.

Particulars of the houses dealt with during 1952 are set out below:—

Chiddingfold—

Nos. 1 and 2, Swan Cottages—reconditioned and adapted for use as one dwelling house.

Cherfold Cottage—reconditioned.

Surrey Cottages, Fisher Lane—to be reconditioned and adapted for use as one dwelling house.

Cranleigh—

Waterbridge Cottage, Knowle Lane—reconditioned.

Dunsfold—

Hope Cottage—reconditioned.

Elstead—

Nos. 6 and 7, Westbrook Hill—reconditioned and adapted for use as one dwelling-house.

Nos. 8 and 9, Westbrook Hill—reconditioned and adapted for use as one dwelling-house.

Hambleton—

No. 1, Stanes Cottages—reconditioned.

Hascombe—

Cottage, Loxhill—reconditioned.

Thursley—

Hole Cottage—reconditioned.

Gamekeeper's Cottage, Highcombe Bottom—reconditioned.

Witley—

The Cedars, Wheeler Lane—reconditioning works in hand.

Two cottages, Rice's Farm, Grayswood—reconditioned and adapted for use as one dwelling-house.

No. 1 Church Steps Cottage—reconditioned.

Witley Park Farm Cottage, Witley Park—reconditioned.

DWELLING-HOUSES DEMOLISHED.

Dunsfold—

Keeper's Bungalow—new house erected on this site.

Ewhurst—

Ambleside, Horsham Road—demolition order made June, 1952.

Undertakings cancelled or to be cancelled in respect of unfit dwelling-houses. (Section 11, Housing Act, 1936).

Plans were approved for reconditioning of the following dwelling-houses which have been closed under the Housing Act as being unfit for habitation.

Elstead—

Bryncae, Thursley Road—reconditioned.

Witley—

Nos. 1 and 2, Old Cottages, Grayswood—to be reconditioned and adapted for use as one dwelling-house.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLIES.

The routine for examination of milk supplies, arranged two years ago, has been continued, and 213 samples were examined during 1952. One sample was found to be tuberculous, and investigation was made. One tuberculous cow was found, and was slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

Appended is a short table of analysis results for the year, compared with the three previous years.

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1949—1952

ANALYSIS RESULTS

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test		Coliform Bacillus				T.B.		Methylene Blue Test Only	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Absent in all counts	Pres'nt in 1/10	Pres'nt in 1/100	Pres'nt in 1/1,000	Posi- tive	Nega- tive	Satis- fact'ry	Unsatis- factory
1949	Designated 200 { 304 Undesignated 104 }	54 —	1 —	94 67	20 17	15 15	10 5	— —	79 80	167 90	28 14
1950	Designated 253 { 416 Undesignated 163 }	206 —	7 —	— —	— —	— —	— —	— 4	39 150	169 119	3 38
1951	Designated 110 { 246 Undesignated 55 Pasteurised 81 }	— — 81	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	96 43 —	92 42 —	16 11 —
1952	Designated 92 { 213 Undesignated 33 Pasteurised 88 }	— — 88	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— 1 —	75 27 —	74 19 —	16 6 —

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for consumption or sent into the District for animal feeding only are given in the Report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the information in the appended table, which shows the number of samples analysed, and action taken in respect of this District, during 1952.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular			Prose- cutions	Con- victions
	Formal	In- formal	Total	Formal	In- formal	Total		
FOOD :								
Milk	110	49	159	6	1	7		
Almonds, ground...	1	—	1					
Citric Acid	—	1	1					
Fish Paste	—	1	1					
Ginger, crystallised	—	1	1					
Ice Cream	1	1	2					
Rice, creamed ...	1	—	1					
Sausages	1	1	2					
Sardines, tinned ...	—	1	1					
Soft Drink	1	—	1					
Suet	1	—	1					
DRUGS :								
Aspirin tablets ...	—	1	1					
Uricure tablets ...	—	1	1					
Totals	116	57	173	6	1	7		

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The number of notifications was 392 as against 898 in 1951. The decrease is due mainly to the decrease in measles notifications. Measles recurs in epidemic form every other year, so the number for 1953 may be expected again to be larger. Many more notifications are received than formerly, no doubt due to the fact that, since it is no longer necessary to pay private doctors for attendance, they are called in for this disease much more than in the past.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Disease					1952	1951
Meningococcal Infection	...	...			1	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	49	40
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	24
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	6	3
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	3	7
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	5	6
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	...	70	128
Measles	...	...	...	...	153	530
Paratyphoid Fever	...	...	...	...	—	2
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	103	158
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	1	—
Totals	...	...	...	...	392	898

SCARLET FEVER AND HAEMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

There are many more cases of this disease at the present time, but nowadays they are seldom typical cases. As I have mentioned before, the term Scarlet Fever has now become a misnomer; more accurately it should be defined as a haemolytic streptococcal infection, the infectivity being the same as with a true Scarlet Fever and the presence of the rash being the only additional symptom warranting the latter label. The notes given below on two outbreaks in residential institutions illustrate this clearly.

An outbreak of haemolytic streptococcal throat infection occurred in a boarding school. Investigation was made and all children and staff were inspected. Of 17 children swabbed, 4 showed the presence of haemolytic streptococci. Necessary treatment was given, and there was no further spread of the infection.

Much trouble was experienced with haemolytic streptococcal throats in a residential nursery. The cause appeared to be one of the children who was a chronic carrier. In less than a year this child had five illnesses, each one a haemolytic streptococcal infection with fever, sore throat, scarlatinaform rash and positive throat swabs. Between the outbreaks of clinical symptoms she was swabbed and despite treatment remained a persistent carrier of haemolytic streptococci. Several children in the nursery, infected apparently from this patient, developed Scarlet Fever and were removed to isolation hospital, whilst others developed haemolytic streptococcal throats with temperatures. To prevent the introduction of fresh infections, all new admissions were swabbed before being admitted to the nursery.

FOOD POISONING.

(A) An outbreak of vomiting occurred at a boys' school. The inmates consisted of 45 resident and 9 day boys, and a staff of 9 adults. On Sunday, 2nd March, at 1 p.m., some of the boys complained of sickness, and within an hour 44, including 7 day boys, were sick and vomiting. Vomiting was of the explosive type, with little or no nausea between actual bouts of vomiting, and no real colicky abdominal pain. There was no diarrhoea.

The last meal common to all had been 25 hours before the first case developed; the only two factors common to all were school-milk and water.

Cases continued to occur throughout Sunday evening, Monday, and Tuesday morning, when the sickness of the Matron made the incidence absolutely 100 per cent.

A similar occurrence developed in a camp school within a short distance. On the Monday, 3rd March, children began to fall sick—by 5 p.m. 12, by bed-time 50 and by Tuesday morning 52 children were affected with symptoms identical to those described above.

The only common factors were the milk and water supplies, the milk supply being the same for both schools. Children in all classes and dormitories were affected, as well as some adults. Only 4 of the boys had very slight temperature. All temperatures were taken on admission to the school sanatorium (there were also only 4 at the first school). The illness, of course, was relatively trivial and caused no anxiety, though disjoining the work of the schools.

Samples of milk were taken for examination, and the milk—from T.T. herds but not pasteurised—was at once pasteurised before delivery from the dairy.

Enquiries were made amongst the general public, and 4 cases were discovered, all apparently exactly similar to the occurrences in the schools. All four sufferers had been in the habit of consuming raw milk obtained from the same supply. The examination of the milk showed a scanty mixed growth of coagulase-positive *Staphylococcus Aureus*, coagulase-positive *Staphylococcus Albus*, and a coagulase-negative *Staphylococcus Albus* was discovered in some of the children examined, but the growth of *Staphylococci* did not appear to be sufficiently heavy to justify attributing the outbreak to it. The *Staphylococcus* was phage-typed and proved to be different from that typical of strains from food poisoning.

A scanty growth of *Staphylococci* was isolated from the raw milk. The only common factor was the milk, and as the *Staphylococci* was present, it seemed probable that though present only in small numbers, toxin might well have been responsible for the vomiting. The conditions at the farm were investigated and no fault could be discovered, nor was there any lack of cleanliness. All persons handling milk had noses and throats swabbed without any significant result.

Milk from every quarter of every cow was eventually examined individually, and about 7 quarters were found giving *Staphylococci* on two occasions a fortnight apart in the first half of April. The milk from these quarters was excluded from distribution. Eventually the condition cleared until there was only a very scanty growth of *Staphylococcus Aureus* coagulase-positive in two quarters of two cows, in August. The milk, in any case, continued to be pasteurised.

It was at first thought that these outbreaks were probably due to a *Staphylococcus* in the milk, but in view of all the circumstances it appeared in the end that they were probably both "winter vomiting," an infectious virus disease which has lately come into prominence, an outbreak at a large boarding school being detailed in last year's Report.

(B) On the 20th October it was learned that the whole of the out-door staff at one farm had had diarrhoea for some days. Three or four cows also were involved, and on Sunday, 19th October, visitors arrived at one of the cottages, one of them being taken very ill half-an-hour or so after drinking milk. One of the two cows in milk was actually under suspicion for mastitis.

No milk was sold, being distributed entirely among the farm hands.

The milk from the cow with mastitis showed a moderate growth of *Staphylococcus Aureus* coagulase-positive, as well as other mixed organisms. The cow was treated by a veterinary surgeon privately, and no further trouble occurred.

(C) One isolated case of food poisoning was notified from Elstead, due to *Salmonella Aertrycke* which was isolated from the patient. It appeared to have been due to eating pork-pie, but there were no remains to submit for examination. Enquiries led to the discovery of rather unsatisfactory conditions in the retail shop, but a refrigerator, which had evidently been on order, was promptly supplied. If used properly, this will no doubt do much to prevent any similar incidents in future.

DYSENTERY.

At the end of 1951, 4 children in a residential nursery developed diarrhoea. Examination of stools showed the presence of either *Giardia Lamblia* or *Sonne Dysentry*, and in one case both. During the ensuing 3 months a further 10 cases of *Sonne* occurred, several of them carriers discovered as the result of routine examination.

Investigation showed that the first case arose when the whole nursery was on holiday at a children's home in the Isle of Wight, and there appeared to be no question of the kitchen or cooking staff being involved. Two children, who proved to be persistent carriers, were returned to their homes in London.

POLIOMYELITIS.

Only 6 cases were notified during 1952. Four were non-paralytic, and neither of the 2 cases shewing paralysis was severe. The first case notified came rather early in the year—in June—and thereafter the cases were spaced fairly evenly until the middle of September. Although 4 of the cases occurred in Cranleigh, they were spread out over the summer, and it was not possible to establish a connection between any 2 cases.

Three residents in the district were notified to us as being contacts of cases in other districts. They were visited and advised as to precautions to be observed; there were no developments.

A number of pupils from Eton College were returned home to addresses in this district as a result of cases occurring there, and precautionary advice was issued to their parents; fortunately, there were no developments.

SMALLPOX.

No contacts from abroad were reported to us this year.

OTHER DISEASES.

Two children from Surrey County Council temporary family accommodation were admitted to Isolation Hospital suffering from Gingivitis, mainly because of the very unsatisfactory conditions at the institution.

DIPHTHERIA.

It is satisfactory to record that again, for the fourth consecutive year, no cases of this disease were notified during the year. As a matter of interest, I give the number of cases and deaths occurring from 1930 to 1952, though it must be remembered that the district was reconstituted in 1933. Immunisation was commenced in the district from 1935, when the number of cases of diphtheria was the highest ever recorded.

Year	No. of cases	No. of deaths	Remarks
1930	14	—	1935. 44 of the 46 cases occurred in 2 school epidemics. It is noted in my Annual Report for that year that they were stamped out only with the greatest difficulty.
1931	26	—	
1932	4	—	
1933	11	1	
1934	2	—	1937. 7 of the 11 cases occurred in an outbreak in Chiddingfold, and the occurrence was utilised as additional propaganda for stepping-up the immunisation scheme which had started during 1935. During that year 104 children were immunised, and up to the end of 1936 the total number immunised was only 306. This compares with 3,790 children under 15 years of age immunised as at 31st December, 1952.
1935	46	—	
1936	7	—	
1937	9	1	
1938	—	1	
1939	1	—	
1940	11	1	
1941	14	—	
1942	19	1	
1943	8	—	
1944	1	—	1940 to 1943 were war years. Many of the cases occurred in evacuees and in institutions used as a result of the war conditions. Two of the 1948 cases, and many in other years, were children from another county spending short holidays at a school-camp within the Hambledon Rural District.
1945	2	—	
1946	2	—	
1947	—	—	
1948	5	—	
1949	—	—	
1950	—	—	
1951	—	—	
1952	—	—	

The immunisation of school-children was continued as much as possible in the early years of the war, and in March, 1941, a part-time Assistant Medical Officer was employed. By the end of 1943, 89.9 of the children attending Surrey County Council schools had been immunised.

As a matter of interest, the total number of children treated since the Immunisation Scheme began in 1935, is 5,730. The percentage of school-children protected as at 31st December, 1952 was 91.19 per cent., and of children under 5 years of age 57.26. The child population can be regarded as extremely well protected, but it is only by constant and intensive effort that the high percentage is maintained amongst younger children. It is most important that

it be maintained, since diphtheria can be particularly fatal in early life, and no relaxation of effort should be permitted.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

School Children:—The number of children attending the main-
tained schools continues to increase. 239 more children attended
these schools in 1952 than in the previous year. 177 more children
had completed a full course of immunisation at the end of the year
than in 1951. Thirty-nine school sessions were held during the year.
In many cases parents accepted the invitation to be present during
the treatment.

Of the few children “not immunised” most have already com-
menced treatment, but are not counted as immunised until treatment
is completed.

The immunisation state in the schools is very satisfactory.

The percentages of children immunised yearly during the past
6 years are shown below:—

1947	...	...	85.80
1948	...	...	89.57
1949	...	...	92.45
1950	...	...	91.56
1951	...	...	92.97
1952	...	...	91.19

Immunisation of Pre-School Children:—The percentages of
children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 6 years
are shown in the following table:—

1947	...	...	26.16
1948	...	...	27.09
1949	...	...	35.53
1950	...	...	45.10
1951	...	...	63.54
1952	...	...	57.26

The number immunised in 1952 was about the same as that for
1951, but the percentage works out as rather less since fewer
children were found to have been immunised prior to 1st January,
1952.

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children:—Parents who
for various domestic reasons cannot visit their private doctors or
the Welfare Centre are visited in their homes by appointment.
Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, and vaccination
against smallpox are offered. The number of requests for this ser-
vice continues to increase, so much so that with the introduction of
whooping cough immunisation in October, 1952, the work became
quite overwhelming.

91 treatments against diphtheria and whooping cough were given in the homes during 1952 by Dr. Pollock. (Home visits for vaccination will be found in the appropriate section). Details are as follows:—

Diphtheria Immunisation		Whooping Cough Immunisation	
First injections	... 48	First injections	... 7
Second injections	... 31	Second injections	... 4
		Third injections	... 1

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

Since this scheme was launched in October, 1952, the response has been very gratifying. Whooping cough immunisation is commenced at the fourth month, or as soon as possible afterwards, 3 injections at monthly intervals being required. It is hoped that as the percentage of children immunised against whooping cough increases, the incidence of whooping cough in children under twelve months will at once commence and continue to fall. The results of this immunisation will be carefully watched.

Re-immunisation may be carried out after an interval of 3 years where this is requested.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination is offered to all children at the same time as diphtheria and whooping cough immunisation, and is performed also in the home if this is desired. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the District during 1952:—

Age at date of Vaccination	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated	226	16	17	50	14	323
Number Re-vaccinated	Nil	Nil	5	39	111	155

All the above were carried out by general practitioners with the exception of 14 successful vaccinations carried out by this department and 88 reported from Welfare Centres.

In all, 18 vaccinations were performed in the homes by Dr. Pollock.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were specially reported during the year.

IMMUNISATION STATE, BY SCHOOLS, AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1952

Schools	Children attending school			Treatment carried out during 1952			Percentage of children immunised
	Total	No. immunised	No. not immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-imm.	
Alfold County Primary	68	67	1	3	4	19	98.53
Bramley C. of E. ...	171	153	18	9	4	30	89.47
Chiddingfold C. of E. ...	130	120	10	5	1	22	92.31
Churt C. of E. ...	79	74	5	1	1	24	93.67
Cranleigh C.P. Infants	156	134	22	13	4	42	85.90
Cranleigh C. of E. Mixed	406	381	25	6	6	50	93.84
Dunsfold C. of E. ...	87	73	14	5	8	16	83.91
Ellens Green C. of E. ...	43	37	6	2	—	6	86.05
Elstead C. of E. ...	154	148	6	2	3	27	96.10
Ewhurst C. of E. ...	122	109	13	1	—	19	89.34
Frensham C. of E. ...	73	66	7	3	2	6	90.41
Grafham C. of E. ...	36	33	3	1	1	3	91.66
Hambledon C. of E. ...	51	47	4	4	—	11	92.16
Hascombe C. of E. ...	24	24	—	—	1	4	100.00
Milford C. of E. ...	244	217	27	13	10	35	88.93
Rodborough Hill C. Sec.	234	207	27	2	—	49	88.46
Thursley C. of E. ...	34	30	4	4	4	6	88.23
Tilford C. of E. ...	62	57	5	2	2	20	91.93
Tilford C. Sec. ...	127	119	8	3	1	14	85.83
Witley C. of E. ...	112	105	7	2	1	27	93.75
Wonersh & Shamley Green	118	107	11	4	3	20	90.68
TOTALS	2,531	2,308	223	85	56	450	91.19

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE

	Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Immunised prior to 1/1/52	Estimated Population under 5 years	Percentage Immunised
1952	294	1,188	2,588 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1952)	57.26
1951	297	1,341	2,578 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	63.54

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS

	Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Re- Immunised 1/1/52 to 31/12/52	Immunised prior to 1/1/52 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Per- centage Immu- nised
1952	56	450	2,252	2,531 (S.C.C. Schools) 5,176 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1952)	91.19 55.35
1951	70	320	2,061	2,292 (S.C.C. Schools) 4,902 (Reg.-Gen. Estimate 1951)	92.97 62.34

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS

(Information obtained from Principals of 8 Private Schools out of 15 circularised)

No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
579	557	96.20

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

Following are details of the work carried out by the Visiting Nurse in the Hambledon Rural District:

Diphtheria Immunisation Visits	...	...	...	...	189
Aged Persons	...	...	...	...	2
Tuberculosis Visits	...	...	...	...	73
School Visits	...	...	...	...	57
Vaccination	...	...	...	...	22
Scarlet Fever Visits	...	...	...	...	75
Poliomyelitis Visits	...	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	..	100
					<hr/>
Total					... 526
					<hr/>

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1952.

School	Conjunctivitis	Scarlet Fever	Chickenpox	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Impetigo	Whooping Cough	Jaundice	Poliomyelitis	Totals
Alfold County Primary	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	11
Bramley C. of E.	—	—	67	3	—	64	—	—	—	—	134
Chiddingfold C. of E.	1	—	—	1	8	2	4	1	3	—	20
Churt C. of E.	—	1	15	29	—	—	—	1	—	1	47
Cranleigh C.P. Infants	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Cranleigh C. of E.	—	—	19	—	8	3	5	—	—	1	36
Dunsfold C. of E.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ellen's Green C. of E.	—	—	6	1	—	8	—	—	—	—	15
Elstead C. of E.	—	—	76	—	1	19	—	7	—	2	105
Ewhurst C. of E.	—	—	21	31	2	1	—	—	—	—	55
Frensham C. of E.	—	1	3	—	2	27	—	—	—	—	33
Grafham C. of E.	—	—	5	—	—	13	—	—	1	—	19
Hambledon C. of E.	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	26
Hascombe C. of E.	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Milford C. of E.	—	2	—	—	16	2	—	5	—	—	25
Rodboro Hill C. Sec.	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	9
Thursley C. of E.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tilford C. of E.	—	3	—	2	—	19	—	—	—	—	24
Witley C. of E.	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Wonersh and Shamley Green C. of E.	—	8	44	35	7	27	—	1	—	4	126
Totals	7	35	260	108	56	185	9	35	4	10	709

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1952.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF CASES AND WHERE TREATED.

Where Treated	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping-cough	Food Poisoning	Acute Pneumonia	Poliomylitis	Erysipelas	Dysentery	Meningococcal Infection	Puerperal Pyrexia	TOTAL
Green Lane Hospital, Farnham	1	13	3	—	—	2	1	1	1	—	22
Royal Surrey County Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
St. Luke's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At Home	152	36	67	103	1	1	2	4	—	1	367
Totals	153	49	70	103	1	6	3	5	1	1	392

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1952, AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years.												Cases Admitted to Hospital
		under 1	1-5	5.10	10.15	15.20	20.30	30.40	40.50	50.60	60.70	70-80	80 and Over	
Measles	153	2	71	71	4	—	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	49	—	10	34	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	13
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping-cough	70	7	40	17	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	3
Polio-myelitis	6	—	1	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1
Food Poisoning	103	—	—	—	83	13	2	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	5	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	392	9	126	127	93	14	5	9	5	2	2	—	—	25

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis) 1952.

PARISH BY PARISH

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Alfold	Bramley	Busbridge	Chiddingfold	Churt	Cranleigh	Dockenfield	Dunstable	Elslead	Ewhurst	Frensham	Hambleton	Hascombe	Peperharow	Thursley	Tilford	Witley	Wonsers	Total
Measles ...	—	2	2	—	26	7	—	—	—	40	2	—	—	—	—	3	9	62	153
Whooping-cough ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	7	4	2	1	8	—	—	3	—	39	—	70
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	5	1	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	22	9	49
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	102	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	6
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	103
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals ...	—	2	7	2	27	27	2	7	6	144	3	10	2	—	3	7	71	72	392

CANCER.

Although the number of deaths from cancer shows a decrease as compared with 1951, it remains one of the chief causes of death, accounting for 66 out of the total of 358, that is 2 out of 11, or 18.5 per cent.

TOTAL DEATHS FROM CANCER

SITE	30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1952	1951
Alimentary Canal	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	1	6	2	2	1	14	4	18	26
Breast	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	3	—	2	—	1	—	11	11	11
Lung	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	2	2	—	—	7	2	9	12
Liver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	3	1	4	—
Tongue	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	2	9	3	1	1	15	8	23	25
1952	—	—	2	3	4	4	10	7	20	10	3	3	39	27	66	—
1951	—	2	2	3	6	4	15	8	7	12	6	9	36	38	—	74

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last fourteen years:

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1939	28	34	62	2.21
1940	14	29	43	1.35
1941	26	26	52	1.62
1942	23	37	60	1.93
1943	23	24	47	1.55
1944	37	29	66	2.17
1945	21	21	42	1.36
1946	26	36	62	2.04
1947	28	25	53	1.71
1948	32	28	60	1.90
1949	24	37	61	1.91
1950	28	31	59	1.85
1951	36	38	74	2.32
1952	39	27	66	2.03

TUBERCULOSIS.

There has been a striking diminution in the incidence of tuberculosis during the last year, the number of new cases notified, 17, being exactly half those for 1951. The number on the Register shows a large increase, but of course includes cases transferred into the

District, of which there were 20. Another striking feature is the lowest number of deaths from this disease yet recorded in the Hambledon Rural District, i.e., 1 only. It was a child of 9 months whose mother was an undetected case of pulmonary tuberculosis.

The following table summarises the Tuberculosis Register as at 31st December, for the last twelve years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1941	46	68	21	36	171
1942	47	73	23	36	179
1943	51	78	26	40	195
1944	57	84	30	42	213
1945	68	86	33	42	229
1946	77	91	31	40	239
1947	83	102	25	42	252
1948	88	100	24	39	251
1949	102	108	24	37	271
1950	108	90	29	37	264
1951	118	92	31	38	279
1952	131	98	31	37	297

During 1952 there were 17 new cases as against 34 in 1951. The new cases were distributed in the following parishes:—

Alfold	...	...	2	Thursley	...	...	1
Chiddingfold	...	...	2	Tilford	...	...	1
Cranleigh	...	...	1	Wonersh	...	...	3
Dunsfold	...	...	1	Witley	...	...	5
Hambledon	...	...	1				

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the District, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 12 years:

Year	Cases Notified		Notification Rate	Deaths	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
	Trans In	New Cases			
1941	27	36	1.97	14	0.46
1942	13	27	0.87	13	0.42
1943	7	30	0.99	8	0.26
1944	10	27	0.89	10	0.33
1945	15	23	0.78	7	0.24
1946	19	29	0.96	11	0.36
1947	4	32	1.03	12	0.34
1948	9	19	0.60	15	0.48
1949	21	22	0.69	14	0.44
1950	9	36	1.15	10	0.32
1951	17	34	1.07	7	0.22
1952	20	17	0.52	1	0.03

The number of cases on the register is made up as follows (as at 31st December, 1952).

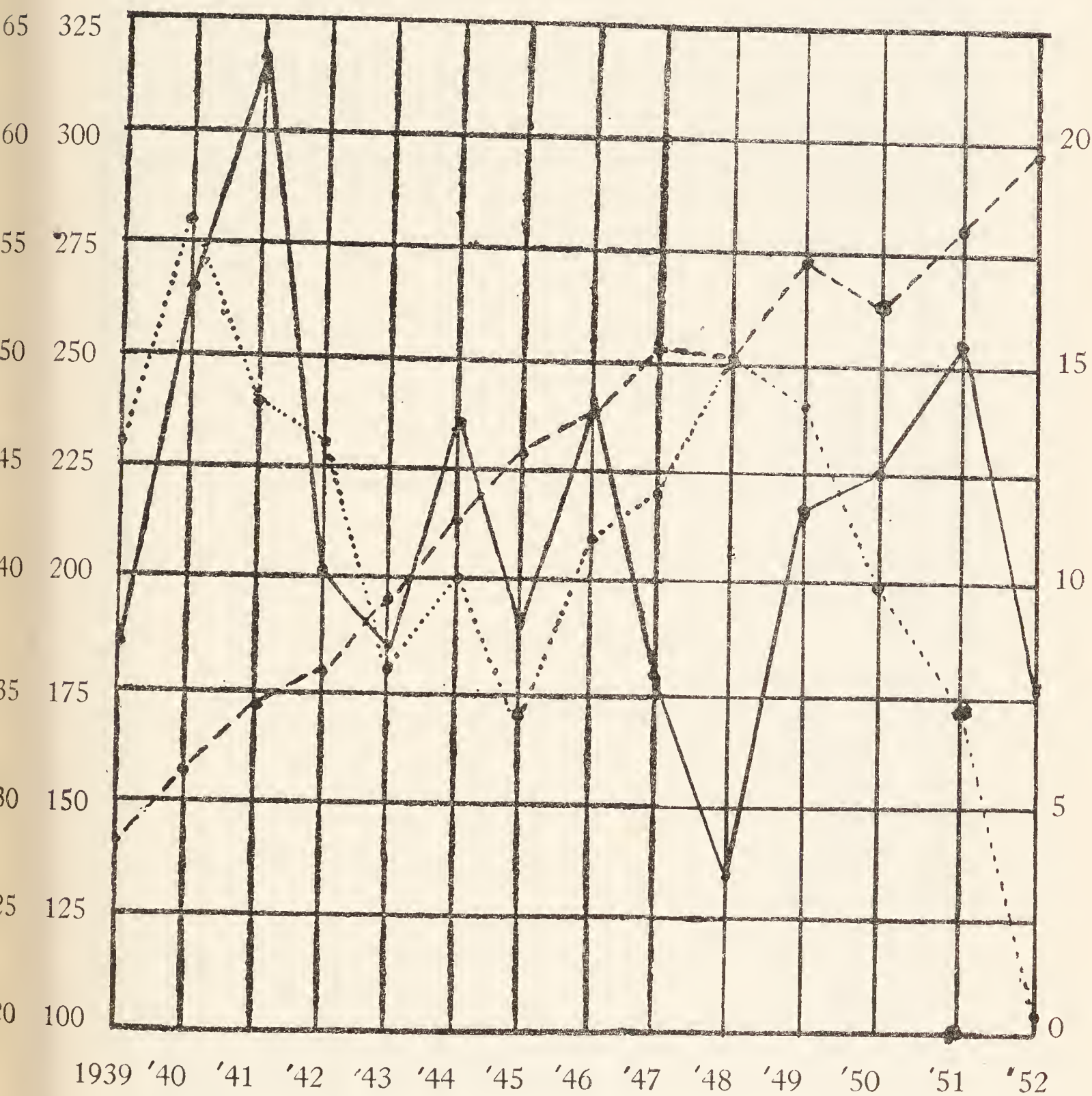
Cases Transferred into District				Cases Notified whilst living in District			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
60	38	8	7	71	60	23	30

These figures include 24 on the staffs of the two large sanatoria in the District, 9 of them notified whilst working in the sanatoria. All of these cases are pulmonary.

The graph on page 45 is designed to show the annual notifications and deaths from tuberculosis, as well as the total number on the register.

GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS
AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (20 to 65)
Deaths From Tuberculosis (0 to 20)
Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to 325)



NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1952

Age Periods	New Cases*				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
35—45	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
45—55	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
55—65	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	22	11	1	3	1	—	—	—
Registrar General's Figures					1			

*17 were Primary Notifications, and 20 were cases transferred into the District from outside.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

During the year 1952-53, 3 meetings were held, the number of cases considered being 17. Direct assistance was given to 5 cases.

The provision of milk is arranged by the County Council Almoners. In special cases the Care Committee is consulted, and they may recommend a free supply of milk, although the patient's income may be outside the normal range for free milk.

The Public Health Department Nurse made 73 visits to tuberculous cases during the year.

The Christmas Seals Sale and Annual Appeal this year raised the record sum of £64 8s. 11d. A further contribution of £50 was sent to the Children's Holiday Scheme for child contacts of tuberculosis cases, and it was possible also to send £50 to the central funds of the Standing Conference of Surrey Tuberculosis Care Committees.

The balance to the Care Committee's credit on 31st March, 1953, was £114 0s. 9d.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The total number of visits and inspections made during the year was 4,064, particulars of which are set out in the following table :

Visits and Inspections.

Water Supplies	100
Drainage	658
Movable Dwellings	211
Factories	120
Shops (Shops Act)	2
Bakehouses	96
Schools	1
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, Nuisances, etc.	963
Dwelling Houses, Public Health and Housing Acts	137
Dwelling Houses Re-inspected	499
Overcrowding	10
Verminous Premises	36
Infectious Disease	17
Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops	213
Food Shops	129
Cow-sheds	13
Dairies, etc.	231
Milk—Bacteriological Samples	222
Ice Cream Premises	69
Miscellaneous Food Visits	56
Stables and Piggeries	24
Public Conveniences	19
Refuse Collection	38
Refuse Disposal	33
Petroleum Acts	122
Rats and Mice	7
Fried Fish Shops	17
Out Workers	3
Means of Escape from Fire—Section 60, Public Health Act, 1936	6
Means of Escape from Fire—Sections 34, Factories Act, 1937	4
Pet Animals Act	8
	4,064

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices:

Housing Act, 1936, Sections 9 and 11	5
Public Health Act, 1936, Section 93	1
Informal Notices	153

Results of Notices Served:

Statutory Notices complied with :	
(a) By Owners	6
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
Informal Notices complied with	123
Informal Notices in hand	30

WATER ANALYSES.

Fifty samples of water were taken for analysis during the year.

Public Water Supplies	17
Private Water Supplies	24
Well Water	6
Stream Water	3
Spring Water	—
Swimming Pools	—
	<hr/>
	50
	<hr/>

As a result of this work, 43 houses have been provided with main water supply.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

The number of Retail Dairies and Distributors of Milk in the District on the 31st December, 1952, was 26.

Producer Retailers	6
Retail Dairies	7
Retailers selling milk in the Hambledon District from premises outside the area	13
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

MILK SAMPLING 1952—SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Quarter		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacillus		Phosphatase	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Positive	Negative	Satisfactory	Failed
First	Designated 23	22	1	—	22	—	—
	Undesignated 8	8	—	—	8	—	—
	Pasteurised 24	—	—	—	—	24	—
Second	Designated 23	14	9	—	19	—	—
	Undesignated 8	5	2	1	6	—	—
	Pasteurised 19	—	—	—	—	19	—
Third	Designated 28	23	5	—	19	—	—
	Undesignated 10	6	4	—	7	—	—
	Pasteurised 22	—	—	—	—	22	—
Fourth	Designated 18	15	1	—	15	—	—
	Undesignated 7	—	—	—	6	—	—
	Pasteurised 23	—	—	—	—	23	—

Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

The following Licences for the sale of designated milk are in force in the district:—

Dealers' Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

Supplementary Licences.

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Condemned as Unfit for Human Consumption.

Meat.

	Imported			Home Killed		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Pork	—	—	—	1	—	13
Beef	—	—	—	—	—	11
Bacon and Ham	—	—	—	—	2	13
Mutton	—	—	—	—	—	—

OTHER FOODS.

Tinned, Bottled, Packet Foodstuffs.

	No. of Containers	Weight		
		Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat	28	—	3	4
Fish	20	—	—	15
Fruit	41	—	3	26
Milk	20	—	—	24
Soup	40	—	1	12
Chutney	1200	10	2	24
Preserves	4	—	—	7
Vegetables of all kinds	24	—	1	10
Pickles	24	—	—	24
Sauce	48	—	1	8
Paste	3660	8	—	18
Baking Powder ...	144	1	1	4
Coffee Substitute ...	864	2	2	6
Fruit Juice	3	—	—	5
Junkets	288	—	2	16
Gravy Browning ...	288	1	1	4
Date Syrup	8	1	—	—
Spaghetti	3	—	—	3
Sweet Corn	1	—	—	1
Honey	1	—	—	1
Total Weight		29	—	16

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sugar	—	14	2	—
Fish	—	—	1	22
Egg Powder ...	—	—	—	16
Dog Biscuit ...	—	—	1	—
Total Weight		15	1	10

MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

Ante and Post-Mortem Examination of Animals.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	—	—	1	—	19
Number inspected	—	—	1	—	19
All diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis Only.					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	—	—	—	—	—

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream or preserved food, etc.

- (1)

Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed or preserved food intended for sale ...

25
- (2)

Premises registered for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale

69

The ice cream is sold mainly in pre-packed form, and is stored in refrigerator cabinets.

These premises are all subject to routine inspection and sampling.

No. of Ice Cream Samples Taken
16

Results	
Grade I	12
Grade II	2
Grade III	1
Grade IV	1

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Section 57—Slaughter-houses.

Five Licences were granted for the use and occupation of premises as a slaughter-house during the year, but owing to the restriction on killing in rural areas, slaughter has been confined to pigs for home consumption and emergency cases.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—SECTION 269.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Grounds.

Applications dealt with during the year ... 94
Granted Refused

- | | | |
|---|----|---|
| 1. Licence to allow land to be used as site for Movable Dwellings ... | 1 | — |
| 2. Licence to erect or station and use Movable Dwellings ... | 92 | 1 |

All licences were limited to a period not exceeding 12 months.

Total Number of Licences in Force on 31st December, 1951.

Camping Grounds ...	1
Temporary Licences for use and occupation ...	67

Report on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937, in connection with Factories.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ...	32	59	12	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	95	157	10	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) .	—	—	—	—
Total ...	127	216	22	—

2. DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	12	12	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	5	5	—	1	—
Total	22	22	—	4	—

3. Outwork (Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M.C. Line No.	Section 110			Section 111		
		No. of out-workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (i) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making, etc.)	13	3	—	—	—	—	—
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	3	—	—	—	—	—

Factories Act, 1937, Section 34. Means of Escape from Fire.

Number of factories certified by the Council as being
provided with adequate means of escape from fire
during the year ended 31st December, 1951 ... 4

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The collection of house refuse and cleansing of cesspools is carried out by the District Council in all parishes in the district.

Refuse Collection.

The collection of house refuse is now carried out fortnightly in all parishes in the district.

Six 3-ton Dennis refuse collection vehicles are used for this work.

The refuse is disposed of by tipping at the Local Authority's tips at Cranleigh and Witley. Waste paper is collected in trailers attached to the refuse lorries, and this is sorted and baled at the depots.

Cleansing of Pail Closets.

The Council undertake the cleansing of pail closets in Alfold, Chiddingfold, Dunsfold, Elstead, Hascombe, Witley and non-sewered parts of Bramley. This work is done by cesspool emptiers fitted with night soil equipment.

Cleansing of Cesspools.

Cesspools are emptied on application free of charge, if required, once in every quarter. Seven Dennis (800 gallon) emptiers are used for this work. The sewage removed is disposed of by means of sludge beds on the sewage farms and on arable land by arrangement with farmers.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATED) ACT, 1928.

Licences.

Petroleum:

Garages for re-sale ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Commercial and agricultural consumers (not for re-sale) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Local Authorities ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Carbide of Calcium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cellulose Solution and Petroleum Mixtures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Report on Rodent Control for the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Type of Property

	Local Auth- ority	Dwell- ing Houses	Agri- cul- tural	All other (inclu- ding busi- ness premi- ses)	Total
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District	14	9282	260	320	9876
2. No. of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of (a) notification (b) survey or otherwise	(a) 14 (b) Nil	106 1171	4 31	7 27	131 1229
3. No. of properties inspected (see Section 2) which were found to be infested by rats	Maj. Min.	Nil 176	Nil Nil	Nil 15	Nil 191
4. No. of properties inspected which were found to be seriously infested by mice		5	—	2	7
5. No. of infested properties (see Sections 3 and 4) treated by the Local Authority	14	322	—	12	348
6. No. of notices served under Section 4:					
(1) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e., Proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
7. No. of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following the issue of a notice under Section 4	—	Nil	—	—	—
8. Legal Proceedings	—	Nil	—	—	—
9. No. of "block" control schemes carried out	37				

Test Baiting of Sewers.

Carried out in Bramley, Womersley, Blackheath, Shamley Green and Cranleigh. "No take" was recorded in each case.

School Canteen Kitchens.

Sprayed for flies during Whitsun—11 canteens.

ERIC B. HEAD,
Chief Sanitary Inspector and Petroleum Officer

